### ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

ELEVATION OF THE POOR. BOSPITALS IN RELATION TO PAUPERISM DIS-

CUSSED BY THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIA-HON-VISITING THE POOR AT THEIR HOMES. The attendance at the meeting of the State Charities Aid Association yesterday morning was about the same as on the previous day. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows presided, and touched briefly upon the kindly relations which should be cultivated with the public officials. Voluntary supervision, he said, called for great tact; and voluntary supervisors should exercise great prudence, always respecting the rights of officials, while pressing upon them suggestions which they were only morally and spiritually bound to accept. In regard to hospitals. Dr. Bellows acknowledged great prejudice against large and magnificent buildings and extensive modern improvements; he thought the more simple the arrangements for the sick, the better.

Dr. Stephen Smith, formerly of the Health Department, read the paper which furnished the topic for the morn ing's discussion. The subject was "Hospitals in Relato the Prevention and Treatment of Pauperism, and some of the points were as follows: "The special questions involved are the natural tendency of disease to destroy the functions of organs; the value of reme-dial measures to prevent such results; the establishment of cottage or village hospitals; and hospital provision for the sick in almahouses and other charities. The duties of the physician, in the first case are, for the most part, limited to the prevention of the disabiling effects of disease. It is vastiy important to any community that its laboring population have adequate medical assistance through dispensaries. Chronic invalids who become objects of charity require treatment with a view to their restoration to such health as shall enable them to gain a livelinood. When the inmates of public charities fall sick, they should be treated so as to restore them to as good health as possible. Much could be accomplished by village hospitans, as in Eurland. They should have one bed for every 100 inhabitants. The medical mon, the elergymen and the good women of the town should be interested and work in harmony. Hospitals should be separated from the almahouses for which they are used, and there should be one bed for every twenty limitars. There must be absolute separation of all the departments."

In the discussion which ensued, and in which Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lorell, W. H. Cresby, of Distchess County, Elisha Harris, Isaac Hiclas, Dr. W. Gill Wylle and others engaged, the following statements were made: As far as possible, Christian physicians should be appointed, who could minister to souls as well as bedies. The County House of Datehess County is a disgrace to civilization; the Supervisors won't reform it. Richmond County's Poor House is as bad; the officials there dislike the State Board. No reforms will be made until the public are more thoroughly atomsed. Kings County has no improvements to boast of. Too much patent medicine is used in these instinutions. Paid evangeists of hospital reform should be sent through the country. People will only be impressed on this subject by what Sanaespeare calisments of them. Improvements there are spoiled been them. Improvements there are spoiled been them. Improvements there are spoiled been them. Improvements there are spoiled to of cottage or village hospitals; and hospital provision for the sick in almshouses and other charities. The du

be watched.

The topic for consideration at the afternoon session was the "Elevation of the Poor in their Homes." The The topic for consideration at the afternoon seasion was the "Elevation of the Poor in their Homes." The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting of the association. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter presided, and read a paper prepared by Miss Louisa L. Schuyler. An abstract of the paper is as follows: Association will do much, but it cannot take the piace of individual work, contact and personal interest. Four families are all one visitor earl of the tamely and the test of the family. The poor will not so much need money as work, and if not saifful, instruction. There should be coperation among the visitors. They should report to district committees. The duty of the committee will consist in the discussion of all points which tac investigations of the visitors raise. A loan to some needy mechanic may be proper; the eder girls may be put out at service, with desent clothing; the vows may be placed at a trade; children aircady in good situations may be forced to add their parents; families may be added to configure to parks of the country where their particular kind of labor is in more demand. Behind the committee must be a powerful organization to furnish necessary means, and to attend to the larger works of charity, such as the establishment of dispensaries, reading-rooms and schools. Different charitable associations must cooperate in the same districts. All questions of politics and religion must be dropped. Beneficiaries must be registered. Visitors must not try to make proselytes, and churches must learn to believe in the good faith of the visitors.

visitors.

The debate brought out these expressions of opinion:
Bottom will not be touched in charitable work until all
applications for help are retused, and the duty of visitors confined to seeking out the worthy poor. Two visitors going together in their work are less likely to be
duped. Sawing wood is the best kind of labor to give to itors going together in their work are less likely to be duped. Sawing wood is the best kind of labor. og ive to pour men; it does not interfere with any other industry, and has not enough attraction in itself to draw men from other pursuits. A lady of Hartford said few men knew how to saw wood. In Hartford the lady superintendent actually had to teach the men; the stapid creatures nearly broke up the men; the stapid creatures nearly broke up the Masociation by breaking saws and sawing in two the saw horses. An association has been formed in the Sixteenta Ward of this city, which loans to the poor whatever they need in furniture or other articles, or in money, but never gives them anything outright. Dr. Potter said the press was not used as much as it might be. Tracts and illustrated papers were needed on ventilation, the best way to wash clothes, or even upon the very graves; questions of material well-being and morals. A delegate from Newburg said trade-unions were a source of pauperism and want, because they forbid the employment of more than two apprentices by any master mechanic. One delegate called these unions and intemperance the twin sources of poverty. It was started that visits among the poor on the east side of the city revenied the fact that kindly teeings among the poor toward the rica were decreasing.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' METHODS. ADDRESSES, AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION BY THE REV. DRS. TYNG

AND ROBINSON AND OTHERS. The Broadway Tabernacle last evening was brightened by the faces of nearly 300 children of the the city. The occasion was the anniversary of the New-York Sunday-school Association. This organization is the outgrowth of the New-York Association of Sunday school teachers, which began its work in 1820 and only ceased it in 1874, when the present society was formed from it. Its design, as its officers declare, is to "increase the usefulness of all Sunday-school instructors of evangelical faith, without regard to denomina-The church last evening was entirely filled with Sunday-school superintendents, feachers and scholars from many churches of the city. The Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany acted as chairman. The children on the platform sang songs under the direction of Theodore E. Perkins. Addresses were made by the Rev. S. H. Virgin, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and the

Rev. S. H. Virgiu, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and the Dr. C. S. Robinson. Mr. Virgin reviewed the anniversaries of the past week, their relations to each other and to this anniversary. He thought that in influencing young minds, a living teacher was a much more powerful worker than ttact, paper, or any reading matter. Dr. Tyng saud that the Sunday-school was one of the most powerful agents in the advancement of religion and morality. It was destined to extend its work, and to have its direct influence not alone upon children, but upon adults; not alone among the refined and well-to-do, but among the lowest classes and those beyond the reach of other elevating religious influences. The Sunday-school is the nursery of the Church, he said. "We are passing through a period of theological change. We are met on all sides by influences that are changing our technical theology. The churches of the next generation are to be

classes and those beyond the reach of other clevating religious influences. "The Sunday-school is the nursery of the Church," he said. "We are passing through a period of theological change. We are met on all sides by influences that are changing our technical theology. The churches of the next generation are to be moised upon the teachings of the Sunday-school of today. All Christians, throwing aside the technical doctrines on which they differ, stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart in this work, agreed in the great vital point—"we do not know in whom we have believed." We are now shaping the church that is to outlive us." Dr. Tyng took occasion during his remarks to criticise the system of International Sunday-school lessons, because they could not be accommodated to the church calendar.

Dr. Robinson outlined the work of the association, He said that since it had been reformed from the oid society, it had been working quietly but effectively. He continued: "It differs from all other Sunday-school organizations; they labor to increase the quantity of working material; we, the quantity. This society takes the 75,000 Sunday-school enidiren and 10,000 teachers, and seeks to make their work more effective. Its efforts then, are first, to intensify feeling among teachers; secondly, to increase the knowledge of the Scriptures, and you will bear with me in saying that there is need of this even in this city." Here Dr. Robinson entered most combining of a defence of the International lessons, in opposition to what Dr. Tyng had said. He thought that through their influence a greater fund of Biblical knowledge had been poured upon the community, through expositions and dissertations, than great libraries would have effected. His plea for the lessons was greated with loud applainse. The third object of the organization, he said, was the establishment of reading rooms and libraries for Biblical research, with every appliance for Eunday-school work. The fourth effort was in trying to instruct teachers how to teach

## CUTTING FREIGHT RATES.

THE WESTERN ROADS STARTING A FREIGHT WAR

THAT THREATENS TO BECOME GENERAL. A dispatch received yesterday from Chicago says that "the St. Louis railroads are endeavoring to force the Trunk lines to adjust the differences in the tariffs agreed upon by the Southwestern Freight Association." It is understood that Commissioner Fink is in favor of making a shorter rate to St. Louis, so as to make the making a shorter rate to St. Louis, so as to make the schedule from New-York to St. Louis as follows: First class, 80 cents: second class, 78 cents; third class, 60 cents; second class, 78 cents; 35 cents. This, it is claimed by the St. Louis roads, is necessary to equalize Missouri River freights to Chicago rates. In making up the tariffs to Missouri River points, the Chicago roads refused to make any further concessions, and it was insisted that the Trunk lines should make up from their the Trunk lines should make up from their proportion any differences to be allowed to St. Louis roads, without reducing the Chicago rates.

Freight agents in this city say that it is impossible to keep the Western railread companies to a fixed rate on East-bound freight, and that cut rates are leinait. St. Louis factoring made at Chicago, St. Louis and Chicago made at Chicago m

rate charged by lake, and it is stated by some officials that East-bound freight, like freight from 8t. Louis and Chieago to Colorado, will be taken lower by rail this Summer than was ever before done. The Trunk line rates from New-York to Denver. Colorado, are \$4 a hundred, and if reshipped from Chicago, at the present cut rate from the latter city, it only costs 85 cents. This gives Chicago a great advantage, it is claimed, and drives all merchandise there, thus using New-York only for a commission business.

Some railroad agents in this city believe that the heavy and almost universal cutting of rates in the West will extend to West-bound freight, and that if no open reduction is made by the Trunk lines, contracts will be permitted at such rates as can be made for freight that would otherwise go by canal and lake. The Grand Trunk and Chesapeake and Onio roads are now carrying a large amount of the rail tonnage from New-York, and are permitted to make contracts at 10 cents less a hundred than the Frunk Lines, or Fast Freight companies. This allowance is made on account of the routes peing partly by water, and it is said that Western merchants are making contracts by both these lines fully 20 cents less than the all-rail rates, under the apportionment contract. ALBANY.

A SHORT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. TACTICS OF THE TEMPERANCE MEN-THE COMPRO

MISE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY-DEFENCE OF THE VETOED BILL -DE. HAYES'S FINANCIAL BILL PASSED BY THE

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 10.—The temperance members of the Legislature were so much alarmed yester-day by the rapid progress of the new Excise Bill, permitting the licensing of restaurants, that they voted unanimously to-day to edjourn till Monday evening next, and carried their point with the assistance of several advocates of a modificathe defeat of the Holahan bill. As the Legislature adjourns next Wednesday, this cutting off of two days, within which legislation might be effected concerning the Restaurant Bill, is a serious loss to its supporters.

The main part of the session of the Assembly was or spied in what may be considered a post-mortem debate oncerning the New-York Honded Indebtedness Bill, ve ed by Governor Robinson. All the speeches were compromise bill, which it was intended eventually to pass and Daly, in which the Governor was alternately at-tacked and defended; and by Mr. Erastus Brooks, who refrained from making any attack and said that he de-stred to act as a peacemaker between the two parties.

Mr. Pish said that he hoped to make clear to all that the Governor held mistaken views when he vetoed the bill. The Governor chose as his advisers respecting the bill, not the authorities of New-York, but men who were hostile to those authorities. In the interest of the city the bill ought to have become a law, In advocating it he was not actuated by any political motive; it was purely a floancial measure. There was no difference of opinion regarding the position of the city. At the close of 1877 the debt amounted to \$142,769,633. Code was taken that the preparation of the debt provided for by the sinking fund should first be cared for. The Governor in his veto message disclosed the fact that he had never read the laws creating the shaking fund. The ordinance of the Common Council establishing the fund did not limit it to any particular class of city indebteiness. In the speaker's opinion, the bill might be considered one to carry out the original pleder made in the ordinance. The Legislature had diverted the imms to improper objects. By one series of statutes the Legislature anthorized the Controller of New York to issue bonds until they amounted to \$29,000,000, which were a charge upon taxation. No good rea ons existed for this discrimination. All of these bonds were required by mandatory laws to be issued by the city authorities. They were not asked for by the city. The original Funding Bill carried out the intent of the ordinance which established the fund. No interest would suffer by it. The annual resources of the rund amounted to \$5,000,000, which, under the laws, were to be added to it. In a short time the sinking fund would amount to nearly \$50,000,000. The Governor's fears were unfounded in respect to the payment of a debt of about nine millious. He never could have in vestigated the matter or he would not have sent in his message. If his financial advice was followed, the city, in 1997 would have \$224,000,000 in its Treasury where the Governor held mistaken views when he vetoed the vestigated the matter or he would not have sent in his message. It his financial advice was followed, the city, in 1997 would have \$2.74,000,000 in its Irresury where with to pay off a debt of three mirhons. There was a third class of bonds technically known as assessment bonds. Millions of deliars of assessments had been lost through the vasting of assessments. The city was compelled thus by the Legislature to run into debt twents one million of dollar. The Governor would not give any aid to the city authorities, however, to extricate the city from its position. The pian of the bill was a wise one, and was calculated to benefit the city. It had the approval of the financial managers of the city. The Governor stood alone in the matter; only supported by a positical cabal-

calculated to benefit the city. It had the approval of the fluancial managers of the city. The Governor stood alone in the matter; only supported by a positical cabal. The pointeal policy outlined in the bill would surely flually be adopted. The Governor had little to do with the veto message. It was written on Friday evening in New York, by a candidate for Mayor and an ex-Controller of New-York, the agents of a political cabal. The Governor, a few days before be sent in his message, told a new appare correspondent that he had been assed by political friends to veto it, but that it was easier to veto it than to give his reasons for doing so.

Mr. I. I. Hayes said the general features of the vetoed bill had been repeatedly asked for for the hast four years. They were prepared by the late Controller of the city, Andrew H. Green, but they were defeated year after year by the self constituted leaders of the Delin Controller of the D

give opportunity to those who desired it to kick at the Governor.

Mr. Brooks—I protest against Mr. Hailiday's assertion that we desire to kick against the Governor. Toleration is a good thing. The Governor has a right to his indigment; I have a right to mine. In essentials maily, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity. I am here as a peacemaker between the friends and the oppopents of the Governor within the Democratic party; because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment regard the bill as of far more importance than any political triumph whatever. Glad I am, indeed, that the Governor and the New-York authorities may be in harmony on this measure. I have been secused of being a dupe, a tool of the financial officer of New-York. In defence of what I believe to be right I would give blow for blow. I defend the bill because I supported it in the Assembly and see no reason to change my opinion.

Mr. Daly said the veto was certainly written by Governor Robinson. The vetoed bill was a temporizing measure. In his opinion the only way for a Government to rid itself of debts was by paying them or repudiating them.

The motion to substitute the vetoed bill for the com-

them.

The motion to substitute the vetoed bill for the compromise bill was lost, no one voting for the motion. The compromise bill was then passed by a unanimous vote, receiving 70 votes.

The Senate passed, this morning, Dr. I. I. Hayes's inancial bill, and it now goes to the Governor. This bill is entitled "An Act to secure better public administration in the City of New-York." It contains very elaborate provisions respecting the making of contracts for the paving of streets and other work of like character, being intended to throw more safeguards around the making of such contracts by the city authorities so as to prevent the city, being defrauded. It provides, among other things, that no ordinance or resolution passed by the Common Council is to take effect unless approved by the Mayor or passed over his veto by the vote of three-quarters of the members of the Common Council. It is also provided that no ordinance or resolution which involves any liability, or requires the expenditure of money shall be valid unless passed by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Common Council. Petitions for the improvement of streets must be signed by the owners of at least one-half of the front feet on the line of the proposed improvement.

The Senate also passed the following Assembly bill, which is a direct blow at tramps who seek to ride on financial bill, and it now goes to the Governor. This bill

which is a direct blow at tramps who seek to ride on railway trains free of charge:

railway trains free of charge:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall get on or eff a freight car or engine while in motion, or who shall ride on any wood or freight car, unless employed by or with permission from the proper officers of such railroads or the person in charge of such car or engine, shall be deemed unity of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of \$25, or three months' imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

ment.
SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately. The above bill now goes to the Governor. The Senate passed its own bill authorizing the Superintendent of passed its own bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, under direction of the Courts, to distribute \$100,000 of the funds of the National Life Insurance Company in his possession; also like bill ex-tending the time for closing the Genesee Valley Canal till 1881; also the Assembly bill for converting Tomp-kine-square into a park again.

The Assembly passed a bill requiring the proprietors of all hotels over three stories in height to provide at least one fire escape.

### one fire escape. BUSINESS MEN EMBARKASSED.

Thomas D. Winchester, preprietor of the Winchester Holel, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Allen, with Habilities amounting to \$61,883 34. Among the principal creditors are:

d	Bates, Daniel	#7.179
1	Bates, Daniel	6.320
9	Hurry, Edward, estate of	5.000 (
ı	Jones, C. W	
Н	Mechanica National Bank	764
1	Paynor Lanc	9,000
ı	Van Buren, James	2,624
1	Winchester, L. A	2,800
d	Winchester, L. W	6,700
ı	Adolph Claussen, sugar commission mercha	nt at N
1	Adolph Claussen, sugar commission increase	Daviet

## HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUTS, NO 9 a.m. 60°. Noon, 65°. 3 p.m. 60°. Midnight, 49°. Highest during the day 69°. Lowest, 49°. Average, 58°. Same day, 1817, 48°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

John Newell, of Chicago.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Mary Deleenbacher or Rose Devoise, who died on May 3,

33 Bayard-st. The jury rendered a verdict of from abortion inflicted by herself." The report that the Rev. Dr. De Koven has declined the Assistant Pastorate of Trinity Church is infounded. No answer from him concerning the matter has been received by the officers of that church.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., D. D., will visit St. Ambrose Chdrch on Sunday evening, and creach every evening thereafter until Friday. During the course, Dr. Tyng will preach on the text "Behold, I come quickly. A Broadway florist has a rare specimen of

the "umbrella pine," a large tree that does not produc-seeds until it is 100 years old. It was brought from Japan, where the trees are much used for ornamenting It would seem to be in the interest of

peddlers to hawk their wares as plainly as possible, but the ragmen and licensed venders are bent, apparently, only on making a lideous noise, without trying to be understood. The propeller City of New-Bedford, which went ashore at Fisher's Island on April 27, and which was floated off by the Coast Wrecking Company on Taursday, arrived at the company's pter early yesterday morning. She will go into dock to-day for repairs.

The senior class of the Columbia College Law School has concluded its arrangements for the commencement exercises, which will take place in the Academy of Music on May 15. The boxes have been awarded by lot to the members of the class. An address is to be delivered by Joseph H. Choate.

Charles Marsh, of No. 213 Wooster-st., offerci a counterfeit nickel 5-cent piece at the saloun of Anton Strube, in Chrystie-st., yesterday. He was told that it was a bad coin, when he offered two more of the same kind. He was arrested, and, when searched, 181 of the counterfeit pieces were found upon his person. At the meeting of the XXth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, ex-Judge

Dittenhoefer, the president, referred to the death of Severn D. Moulton, speaking highly of him as a man and as a Republican. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on Mr. Moulton's death, and also on that of Max L. Meyer, the lawyer who poisoned himself in his office down town recently. In conformity with the recent resolution of

the Board of Police the following officers have been transferred to the Second Inspection District for duty as car detetives: Dunning from the Eighth Precinct, Gallacher from the Fourth, Reynolds from the Fifteenth, and Hogan from the Western Steamboat squad. Patrolmen Schu lean of the Ninth Precinct. Conner of the Tenth, Kay-anangh of the Eleventh, and Sullivan of the Twenty-first, have been transferred for the same duty in the First

whose burning at sea on March 18 was published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, did not belong to New-York, as tated by the United States Consul at Cork. She was formerly owned by John Zittlossen, of No. 3 William-st. and sold by him two years ago to Charles T. Russell, of Liverpoot. It is thought that the crew were shipped in Liverpool, and will not be sent to the United States. She was built at Harrington, Mc., in 1875, was 140 feet long, 34 feet beam, 19 feet depth of hold, and was 730 tens lunther.

haries Matthieson, which Reitner is charged with itting off. A charge of malicious mischief was also pre-frred against Reitner. The annual parade of the Sunday-schools will occur on May 22. The Hetghts Division will meet by the Rev. Edward Erglesten and others. The Propert Park Division will parade on the Green at the Park, and ten's will be creeted in which refreshments will be provided for the enildren. at the Academy of Music, where addresses will be made

Mrs. Melville, of No. 564 Pacific-st., hired two men, yesterday, to cut the grass in her yard. When two men, yesterday, to cut the grass in her yard. When they had finished, she came out on the stoop to pay them. She found that she had not the right change, and returned to the house, leaving her pocket-book, contain-ing \$50, beaind her. When she came back, the men and the pocket-book had disappeared.

TRIAL OF BENJAMIN NOYES.

PRESIDENT STEDWELL CROSS-QUESTIONED-REVIEW-ING THE REINSURANCE AGAIN,

The trial of Benjamin Noyes was continued at Newark, yesterday. Among those indicted with Bentamin Noves for conspiracy were Jeremiah H. Stedwell and Daniel J. Noyes, the former president and attorney of the broken New-Jersey Mutual. Both were in court yes; erday and the day before, and D. J. Neyes being yesterday and the day before, and D. J. Neyes being scated at the side of the County Prosecutor, making suggestions to him during the progress of the examination.

Mr. Stedweil was cross-questioned at great length concerning the details of the New-Jersey Mutual reinsor ance. Most of his testimony was a merely repetition of what he said in the direct examination. He said that in the matter of the legality of the reinsurance, he consulted Mr. Fullerton, and Mr. Noyes consulted Boardman & Boardman, and the validity of the transaction was confirmed by the counsel. The witness would not tell how the United States bonds got out of the inner room at the office on the night of January 26, 1877. In December, 1876, the witness brought the bonds to the New Jersey Mutual office, in Newark, from L. W. Frost, formerly president of the Continental Life. At the reorganization of the company, and when the witness became president, L. W. Frost and his brother agreed to put up \$100,000. That amount of stock was issued and carried on the books, as belonging to them, but the actual delivery to them was not made. The United States bonds of face value of \$87,000, and the actual value of \$100,000, were carried on the books of the company, but were actually in the possession of Messrs, Frost. The witness had since understood that this bonds were the property of the Continental Life Company.

Mr. Keasbey—"Did you make a sworp statement that

Mesars. Frost. The witness had since understood that the bonds were the property of the Continental Life Company.

Mr. Keashey—"Bid you make a sworn statement that the bonds were in the possession of the New-Jersey Mitual?"

Witness (after long hesitation)—"I decline to answer, being under indictment for perjuny."

Mr. Stedweil was sustained by the Court. Continuing, Mr. Stedweil was sustained by the Court. Continuing, Mr. Stedweil said he did not know who took the bonds and the checks from the table on January 25, 1877, but supposed it was done by Mr. Fay. On January 27, 1877, the witness went to the Astor House and registered as "Mr. Smith;" he then met Mr. Noyes and talked over the securities; he then went to Washington; he went to Europe on June 9, 1878, after he was indicated. He went abroad because he was informed that he was indicated, and to escape the jurisdiction of the court. He was advised to go abroad by Mr. Falierton, and by his advice he returned to give testimony in the civil suits against the old directors of the company. The court adjourned until Monday.

# "WHISKEY DID IT."

AMITE, La., May 10.—Isaiah Evans (colored), age twenty-three years, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Edward Bowen, age eighteen years, on the 25th of July, 1877. Over 2,000 people witnessed the execution. Evans confessed the murder, saying that he was intoxicated when he fired the fatal shor. In an interview last night Evans said : "I had a square trial. Everything the witnesses said was pretty much true. I felt at the time that I ought to have done it, and after wards I felt I did wrons. I tell you it's a hard thing when a man brings it on himself, but whiskey did it."

"Quida," the gushing novelist, asks: "What will the children now growing up with us know of our Italy I" Well, they will know that "our Italy "furnishes this country its dirtiest organ-grinders and the sorest-eyed monkeys.—[Norristown Herald.

We heard of a Sunday-school scholar who, being told how God punished the Egyptians by causing the first-born of each household to be killed, rejoined with, "What would God have done if there had been twinst"—[Boston Transcript,

# POSTSCRIPT

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. BISMARCK GIVES PACIFIC COUNSEL.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11, 1878. The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says it is believed that Prince Bismarek's counsels to CountSchouvaloff were pacific. He informed the latter that he would do all in his power to bring about an understanding.

> RIOTOUS COTTON. OPERATORS. BLACKBURN, Saturday, May 11, 1878.

The rioting which began at Darwen on Thursday was renewed last evening. One hunered and seventy policemen, armed with cutlasses, were engaged several hours quelling the disturbance. Several constables and rioters were injured and considerable daments of the constable daments. age was done to property.

THE MISSION OF THE STEAMER CIMBRIA. LONDON, Saturday, May 11, 1878.

The Standard understands that the Russian Ambas-sador at Rome has said that the steamer Cimbria was engaged to transport men and officers to America, where they will cross the Continent, and other vessels take them to the mouth of the Amoor, this being twenty one days shorter than the route across Siberta. The object is merely the better protection of Russia's possessions on the lower Amoor.

SCENE IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, Ont., May 10 .- A most extraordinary seene occurred in the House of Commons this af ernoon, in which Sir John A. McDonald, Dr. Tupper the Hon. Donald A. Smith and others, took part. It arose from remarks made by Sir John A. McDonald, last bight, respecting Smith's connection with the Pembina Branch Railway Bill. The most violent language was used and abusive epithets applied to each side which only terminated upon the Commons being summoned to the bar of the Senate for prorogation. [For other Foreign News see First Page.]

TROUBLE IN AN HOBOKEN CHURCH. There is trouble in the First Reformed Church of Hoboken A few days ago Deacon libeon told the pastor, the Rev. Charles Cibson told the pastor, the Rev. Charles Parker, that it would be best for him to resign. Mr. Parker is blind and is well know in New-Jersey. He has been the pastor of the church four years. The principal persons concerned in the matter were very reticent yesterday. The consistory, which was in session last evening, took no decisive action in the case. Dencin Gibson would not give the reasons for his action but said that charges would be preferred against Mr. Parker at some future time. Mr. Parker said that he did not know what the charges would be based upon.

THE FERRON INQUEST CONCLUDED Coroner Simus concluded last evening, the Coroner Simus concitated list evening, the inquest in the case of Bernard Ferron, who was killed March 16 by John M. Wright. The testimony revealed little that was new, most of it referring to Wright's their in the properties and Ferron's peaceful character. The medical testimony showed that Ferron's skull must have been broken with a heavy weapon. The jury decided that Wright caused Ferron's death.

CONTESTING IN PEDESTRIANISM.

A contest for the pedestrian championship of America began yesterday at 11 a. m., at the American Institute, with seventeen entries, all professionals. The victory will be awarded to the man who walks the greatest distance in therty-six hours. Betting last evening was in favor of William Horman. At 11 p. m. the amateur walkers started on a walk of twenty-four hours. The betting was in favor of Mr. Gille. of America began yesterday at 11 a. m., at the Ameri

Galveston, Tex., May 10 .- A special to The News, from Austin, says General Ord and Govern Hubbard have been in consultation to-day on frontier affairs. The result of the conference has not been made public. It is reported that General Escobedo has returned to New-Orieans by way of Corpus Christi.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER. Chicago, May 10.-A. D. Waldron, a prominent coal-dealer of this city, and a most respected man, is short to his accounts as treasurer of the village of Hyde Park to the amount of \$60,000 to \$70,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. DEADWOOD, Wy., May 10.—The Pierce Mine, near ead City, was sold, yesterday, by S. R. Gwin to California

Boston, May 10.-The Supreme Court, to-day, ated leave to Architishop Williams to horigage iral for \$244,700 to pay off existing incumbrances NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 10.—This morning Miss usems Clark, fifty-four years old, left her sister's house in is city, and drawned herself in the West River. She had sen deranged for some time and suffered much from siekness. BORD'STOWN, N. J., May 10—At a meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington County, on Wednes-or, John S. Frak, of Mount Holly, although elected as a Dem-ral, voted with the Republicans, electing their director and etk.

THE EUROPEAN EXODUS.

PASSENGER LISTS ENLARGING. FOUR STEAMSHIPS TO SAIL TO-DAY, WITH 528 PAS-SENGERS.

The passenger lists of the European steamers still continue to increase in size. The White Star Line steamer Germanic, and the North German Lloyds' steamer Weser are both full, the former carrying 205 and the latter 176 saloon passengers. The National Line steamer The Queen, and the Anchor Line steamer Devoma also have large lists, the former having 74 and the latter 73 saloon passengers. The total number of passen gers is 528. Among the passengers by the Germanic are State Senator Webster Wagner, ex-Minister Edwards State Senator Wesser Wagner, Carlotte White Star Line; Pierrepont; R. J. Cortis, the agent of the White Star Line; Bilou Heron, the actress; Rutherford Stayvesant and wife, and Lawrence Turnure and wife. Rose Eytings and Professor William Wells are passengers on The Queen. Professor Smart, Superintendent of Public In-struction, of Indiana, and Peter Thomson, of San Franeisco, are passengers by the Devonia. The following are

and Professor Smart, Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Indiana, and Peter Thomson, of San Francisco, are passengers by the Devonia. The following are the complete saidon lists:

\*\*Por Liveripool—\*\*In Secunchip Germanic,—Thomas Ashnidge, T. L. Burnett, J. H. Brock, Miss M. Bradshaw, R. J. Cords, J. B. Dutcher, P. Emyster, Henry Gillespie, H. F. Gillig, Indolojh Goedes, R. R. Harrison, Arthur Heather, Alexander Henderson, Leo Hanburgher, J. D. Link, J. B. Cords, J. B. Dutcher, P. Emyster, Henry Gillespie, H. F. Gillig, Indolojh Goedes, R. R. Harrison, Arthur Heather, Alexander Henderson, Leo Hanburgher, J. D. Link, J. B. Loving, M. S. Gillespie, H. F. Gillig, Indolojh Goedes, R. B. Harrison, Arthur Heather, Alexander Henderson, Leo Hanburgher, J. D. Link, J. B. Loving, M. M. Law, M.

PLEMENT.

Ptaefflin, A. L. Gumpper, Issae Davidson, H. Barteld, Mrs. Barteld, Leo Oppenheimer, Adam Schepp, W. Placht, A. Scibenhumer, Mrs. Louise Lahne, Miss Gesine Rethwish, Scibenhumer, Mrs. Louise Lahne, Mrs. Genine Rethwish, Scibenhumer, Mrs. Louise Lahne, Mrs. Genine Rethwish, José Perrer, Mrs. Esprin, J. Corratte, Oriol Pages Antonio Calvo, Miss August Andrae, Exprin, J. Corratte, Oriol Pages, Antonio Calvo, Miss August Andrae, Explained child, Edward ber, Mrs. Dalter, Ladwig Zelle, Mrs. Zelle and child, Edward Maul, Mrs. Martha Priestinann, Jr. Schmidt, Louis Johnson, F. G. Schlegel, Mrs. Schmidt, Louis Johnson, F. G. Schlegel, Mrs. Schmidt, Louis Johnson, F. G. Schlegel, Mrs. Antonio Schlegel, Miss Antonio Schlegel, Miss Mrs. Antonia Schlegel, Miss Mrs. Leopold Revolution Mrs. Leopold Revolution of the College of the College

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